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EXAMINER

THOMPSON, JAMES A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/814,700

Applicant(s)

HART ET AL.

Examiner

James A. Thompson

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 May 2006 and 17 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-112 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-112 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/17/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 30 May 2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 30 May 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner agrees that the present amendments to the claims overcome the prior rejections. However, after further search and further consideration, additional prior art has been discovered which renders obvious all of the pending claims. The corresponding prior art rejections are set forth in detail below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 1, 15-16, 35, 47, 50, 65, 78, 92-93 and 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723).

Regarding claim 1: Steele discloses an output device for outputting time-based media data (figure 2 and column 4, lines 42-46 of Steele), comprising a communication interface (figure 2 (12) and column 5, lines 22-27 of Steele) for receiving time-based media data (video data frames) from a media source (column 6, lines 6-8 of Steele); a processor (CPU inherent in server) for performing a multimedia function on the time-based media data (column 6, lines 13-18 of Steele) to automatically identify a portion of the time-based media data corresponding to criteria (scene change points) (column 7, lines 41-54 of Steele) received from a user (column 7, lines 15-19 of Steele); a user interface, communicatively coupled to the processor (column 5, lines 52-55 and column 7, lines 55-61 of Steele), including a display (figure 6 of Steele) for providing data to the user (column 7, line 62 to column 8, line 2 of Steele), and an input device (mouse) for receiving the criteria from the user (column 8, lines 6-12 of Steele); a first output device (figure 7 of Steele) for receiving the identified portion of the time-based media data from the processor and automatically producing output (column 8, lines 14-23 of Steele); and a second output device (figure 7 of Steele) coupled to the processor (column 8, lines 10-18 of Steele) for receiving the identified portion of the time-based media data and producing an electronic output including the identified portion of the time-based media data (figure 7 and column 8, lines 14-23 of Steele).

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Steele does not disclose expressly that said automatically produced output is on a printer; and that said first output device and said second output device are separate output devices.

Sugiyama discloses a first output device (figure 1(31-33) of Steele) for producing output on a printer from the identified portion of the time-based media data (column 4, lines 45-47 and line 52-54 of Sugiyama); and a second output device (figure 1(18-20) of Sugiyama) for producing an electronic output of the identified portion of the time-based media data (column 4, lines 25-35 of Sugiyama). As can clearly be seen in figure 2 of Sugiyama, said first output device and said second output device are separate from each other and the user interface.

Steele and Sugiyama are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the processing and output of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to produce output automatically, as taught by Steele, with one output being a printed output and another, separate, output being an electronic output, as taught by Sugiyama. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to make a permanent hardcopy of the displayed video frames (column 1, lines 8-10 and lines 17-22 of Sugiyama), which is clearly a useful additional functionality. Furthermore, by combining the teachings of Sugiyama, the output device for outputting time-based media data (figure 2 and column 4, lines 42-46 of Steele) can therefore be considered a printer for printing time-based media data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Sugiyama with Steele to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

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Regarding claim 47: Steele discloses that the user interface is configured to allow a user to control a world wide web display (column 5, lines 52-55 of Steele).

Regarding claim 50: Steele discloses that the processor is further configured to display results of the multimedia function on the display of the user interface (column 7, line 62 to column 8, line 2 of Steele).

Regarding claim 65: Steele discloses that the second output device is a world wide web display (figure 7 and column 5, lines 52-55 of Steele).

Regarding claim 78: Steele discloses receiving time-based media data (video data frames) from a media source (column 6, lines 6-8 of Steele); receiving a user selection (column 6, lines 13-18 of Steele) of a multimedia function, the multimedia function including criteria (scene change points) (column 6, lines 43-56 of Steele) to be applied automatically to time-based media data (column 6, lines 31-35 of Steele); performing the multimedia function on the time-based media data to automatically identify a portion of the time-based media data matching the included criteria (column 7, lines 41-54 of Steele); automatically producing output from the identified portion of the time-based media data (column 8, lines 14-23 of Steele); and producing an electronic output of the identified portion of the time-based media data (figure 7 and column 8, lines 14-23 of Steele).

Steele does not disclose expressly that said automatically produced output is on a printer; and that said output and said electronic output are two distinct outputs.

Sugiyama discloses producing output on a printer from the identified portion of the time-based media data (column 4, lines

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45-47 and line 52-54 of Sugiyama); and separately producing an electronic output of the identified portion of the time-based media data (column 4, lines 25-35 of Sugiyama).

Steele and Sugiyama are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the processing and output of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to produce output automatically, as taught by Steele, with one output being a printed output and another, separate, output being an electronic output, as taught by Sugiyama. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to make a permanent hardcopy of the displayed video frames (column 1, lines 8-10 and lines 17-22 of Sugiyama), which is clearly a useful additional functionality. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Sugiyama with Steele to obtain the invention as specified in claim 78.

Regarding claims 15 and 92: Steele discloses selecting a range of video data in response to received input from the user (column 6, lines 13-17 and column 8, lines 24-31 of Steele).

Regarding claims 16 and 93: Steele discloses applying a video event detection function to the time-based media data (column 7, lines 49-54 of Steele).

Regarding claims 35 and 112: Steele discloses that the multimedia function includes applying a visual inspection function to the time-based media data (column 7, lines 4-19 of Steele).

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5. Claims 2-4, 7-8, 18-23, 42-43, 62, 74, 79-81, 84-85 and 95-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claims 2 and 79: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes selecting a range of audio data in response to received input from the user.

Chino discloses selecting a range of audio data in response to received input from the user (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). Only the audio data that is intended to be input by the user is input in response to the appropriate user input, while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to allow the user to input only a specifically desired range of audio data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2 and 79.

Regarding claims 3 and 80: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system

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detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user, while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 3 and 80.

Regarding claims 4 and 81: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes determining a confidence level associated with the audio event detection.

Chino discloses that an audio event is detected (column 14, lines 8-11 of Chino) based on specific criteria that are to be met to the satisfaction of a computer automated system (column 14, lines 11-19 of Chino). Thus, a confidence level associated with the audio event detection is determined.

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events based on a determined confidence level, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would

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have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 4 and 81.

Regarding claims 7 and 84: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a sound source localization function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a sound source localization function to time-based media data (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound source localization is determined.

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure the user interface to apply a sound source localization function to the time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 7 and 84.

Regarding claims 8 and 85: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user,

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while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steel in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 8 and 85.

Regarding claims 18 and 95: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 18 and 95.

Further regarding claims 19 and 96: Chino discloses applying a clustering function to the time-based media data to merge multiple instances of a face into a representative image (column 26, lines 1-12 of Chino).

Regarding claims 20 and 97: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Chino are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 20 and 97.

Regarding claims 21 and 98: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying an optical character recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying an optical character recognition function to time-based media data (figure 3 (102j) and column 7, lines 14-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply an optical character recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that character recognition from an electronic pen is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 21 and 98.

Further regarding claims 22 and 99: Chino discloses applying a clustering function to the time-based media data to merge similar results of the optical character recognition (column 7, lines 15-21 of Chino). The particular language input by the user, such as German, Russian and Chinese, which use different character sets, is detected. The particular language determines the cluster of characters to use in optical character recognition (column 7, lines 15-21 of Chino).

Regarding claims 23 and 100: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying a motion analysis function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a motion analysis function to time-based media data (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the

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invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a motion analysis function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 23 and 100.

Regarding claim 42: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control audio sound localization hardware.

Chino discloses controlling audio sound localization hardware (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound localization is determined.

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control audio sound localization hardware, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 42.

Regarding claim 43: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control motion detection hardware.

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Chino discloses controlling motion detection hardware (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control motion detection hardware, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 43.

Regarding claim 62: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is audio sound localization hardware.

Chino discloses controlling as an output device audio sound localization hardware (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound localization is determined.

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to output audio data through audio sound localization hardware, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with

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Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 62.

Regarding claim 74: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen.

Chino discloses controlling as an output device hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen (figure 3(102i) and column 7, lines 14-16 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of digital data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use hardware for capturing data from an electronic pen, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that an electronic pen is simply another useful output device that provides digital data a user may wish to obtain (figure 3 and column 6, lines 66-67 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 74.

6. Claims 5-6 and 82-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Kametani (US Patent 5,091,948).

Regarding claims 5 and 82: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speaker segmentation function to the time-based media data.

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Kametani discloses applying a speaker segmentation function to time-based media data (figure 3d and column 5, lines 5-9 and lines 29-33 of Kametani).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker segmentation function to said time-based media data, as taught by Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that using a speaker segmentation function extracts parameters that uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 5 and 82.

Further regarding claims 6/1, 6/5, and 83/78, 83/82:

Kametani discloses applying a speaker recognition function to said time-based media data (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani).

7. Claims 9-10 and 86-87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Halverson (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0101513 A1).

Regarding claims 9 and 86: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speech recognition function to said time-based media data.

Halverson discloses applying a speech recognition function to time-based media data (para. 24, lines 2-5 and para. 25, lines 21-23 of Halverson).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Halverson because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speech recognition function, as taught by Halverson. The motivation for doing so would have been that speech is a useful and natural form of human input (para. 25, lines 11-14 of Halverson). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Halverson with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 9 and 86.

Further regarding claims 10 and 87: Halverson discloses applying a profile analysis function to the time-based media data (para. 23, lines 4-7 of Halverson).

8. Claims 11, 14, 88 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Halverson (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0101513 A1), and Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claims 11 and 88: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying audio event detection to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying audio event detection to the time-based media data (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino). The system detects when audio data is intended to be input by the user, while any other noise is ignored by the system (column 14, lines 8-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely

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the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to detect audio data events, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintended and erroneous audio input (column 14, lines 10-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson to obtain the invention as specified in claims 11 and 88.

Regarding claims 14 and 91: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a sound source localization function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a sound source localization function to time-based media data (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino). By using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound source localization is determined.

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure the user interface to apply a sound source localization function to the time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Halverson to obtain the invention as specified in claims 14 and 91.

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9. Claims 12-13 and 89-90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Halverson (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0101513 A1), Chino (US Patent 6,118,888), and Kametani (US Patent 5,091,948).

Regarding claims 12 and 89: Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speaker recognition function to said time-based media data.

Kametani discloses applying a speaker recognition function to said time-based media data (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani).

Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino is combinable with Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that using a speaker recognition function extracts parameters that uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 12 and 89.

Regarding claims 13 and 90: Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a speaker segmentation function to the time-based media data.

Kametani discloses applying a speaker segmentation function to time-based media data (figure 3d and column 5, lines 5-9 and lines 29-33 of Kametani).

Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino is combinable with Kametani because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a speaker segmentation function to said time-based media data, as taught by Kametani. The motivation for doing so would have been that using a speaker segmentation function extracts parameters that uniquely identify a speaker, thus improving the level of speaker discrimination (column 5, lines 29-35 of Kametani). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kametani with Steele in view of Sugiyama, Halverson and Chino to obtain the invention as specified in claims 13 and 90.

10. Claims 17, 76 and 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Krumm (US Patent 6,611,622 B1).

Regarding claims 17 and 94: Steel in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a color histogram analysis function to said time-based media data.

Krumm discloses applying a color histogram analysis function to time-based media data (figure 2(202) and column 8, lines 46-47 of Krumm).

Steel in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and

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processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a color histogram analysis function to the time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The motivation for doing so would have been to better identify people or objects in scenes generated subsequent to a model scene (column 8, lines 53-58 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Krumm with Steel in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 17 and 94.

Regarding claim 76: Steel in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a flash memory device.

Krumm discloses outputting computer data to a flash memory device (column 7, lines 27-33 of Krumm).

Steel in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be the flash memory device taught by Krumm. The suggestion for doing so would have been that a flash memory device is one of many possible useful output devices available to those of ordinary skill in the art (column 7, lines 27-36 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Krumm with Steel in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 76.

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11. Claims 24 and 101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Kim (US Patent 6,594,377 B1).

Regarding claims 24/1, 24/23, 101/78 and 101/100: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes a distance estimation function to the time-based media data.

Kim discloses applying a distance estimation to image media data (column 3, lines 33-36 of Kim).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Kim because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply distance estimation, as taught by Kim, to the time-based media data. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine if the user, or a relevant part of the user, is within the required operational range (column 4, lines 28-34 of Kim). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 24/1, 24/23, 101/78 and 101/100.

12. Claims 25-26 and 102-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Krumm (US Patent 6,611,622 B1).

Regarding claims 25 and 102: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a foreground/background segmentation function to said time-based media data.

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Krumm discloses applying a foreground/background segmentation function to time-based media data (column 10, lines 13-15 of Krumm).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a foreground/background segmentation function to the time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The motivation for doing so would have been that the foreground segment is needed to further segment for the purpose of identifying people and objects in an image (column 10, lines 15-18 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Krumm with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 25 and 102.

Regarding claims 26 and 103: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a scene segmentation function to said time-based media data.

Krumm discloses applying a scene segmentation function to time-based media data (column 10, lines 15-18 of Krumm).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Krumm because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a scene segmentation function to the time-based media data, as taught by Krumm. The motivation for doing so would have been that segmenting the foreground scene is needed to identify people and objects in an image (column 10, lines 15-18 of Krumm). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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combine Krumm with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 26 and 103.

13. Claims 27-31 and 104-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Krumm (US Patent 6,611,622 B1), and Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claims 27 and 104: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm to obtain the invention as specified in claims 27 and 104.

Regarding claims 28 and 105: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm to obtain the invention as specified in claims 28 and 105.

Regarding claims 29 and 106: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying an optical character recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying an optical character recognition function to time-based media data (figure 3(102j) and column 7, lines 14-18 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply an optical character recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that character recognition from an electronic pen is simply another useful electronic

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means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm to obtain the invention as specified in claims 29 and 106.

Regarding claims 30 and 107: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face recognition function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face recognition function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face recognition function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm to obtain the invention as specified in claims 30 and 107.

Regarding claims 31 and 108: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a face detection function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a face detection function to time-based media data (figure 20(406) and column 24, lines 25-27 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a face detection function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine which particular user corresponds to the current user by recognition of the current user's face (column 26, lines 20-22 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Krumm to obtain the invention as specified in claims 31 and 108.

14. Claims 32, 34, 109 and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Gerber (US Patent 5,568,406).

Regarding claims 32 and 109: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying an automobile recognition function to said time-based media data.

Gerber discloses applying an automobile recognition function to time-based media data (column 8, lines 42-45 of Gerber).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Gerber because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply an automobile recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by Gerber.

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The motivation for doing so would have been to determine from the time-based media data whether or not the automobile in the time-based media data is stolen (column 8, lines 45-46 of Gerber). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Gerber with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 32 and 109.

Regarding claims 34 and 111: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said multimedia function includes applying a license plate recognition function to said time-based media data.

Gerber discloses applying a license plate recognition function to time-based media data (column 3, lines 42-47 and lines 63-64 of Gerber).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Gerber because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a license plate recognition function to said time-based media data, as taught by Gerber. The motivation for doing so would have been to determine from the time-based media data whether or not the automobile in the time-based media data is stolen (column 1, line 66 to column 2, line 2 of Gerber). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Gerber with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 34 and 111.

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15. Claims 33 and 110 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Gerber (US Patent 5,568,406), and Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claims 33 and 110: Steele in view of Sugiyama and Gerber does not disclose expressly that the multimedia function includes applying a motion analysis function to the time-based media data.

Chino discloses applying a motion analysis function to time-based media data (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Gerber is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to apply a motion analysis function to time-based media data, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Gerber to obtain the invention as specified in claims 33 and 110.

16. Claims 36-39, 44-45, 51-58, 63, 73 and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1).

Regarding claims 36-39 and 44-45: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is

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configured to allow a user to control a compact disc (CD) device, a digital video disc (DVD) device, an audio tape device, a video tape device, a MIDI player, and/or a cellular telephone.

Hymel discloses a user interface configured to allow a user to control (para. 10, lines 1-5 of Hymel) a compact disc (CD) device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), a digital video disc (DVD) device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel), an audio tape device (audio tape device is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), a video tape device (digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), a MIDI player (MIDI player is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), and/or a cellular telephone (para. 10, lines 14-15 of Hymel).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface so that the user interface allows a user to control a compact disc (CD) device, a digital video disc (DVD) device, an audio tape device, a video tape device, a MIDI player, and/or a cellular telephone, as taught by Hymel. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with Steele in

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view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 36-39 and 44-45.

Regarding claims 51-58, 63, 73 and 75: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a DVD drive, CD drive, audio tape drive, video cassette device, removable media device, embedded audio recorder, embedded video recorder, non-volatile storage device, cellular telephone, hardware for performing audio capture, and/or a disposable media writer.

Hymel discloses a user interface configured to allow a user to control as an output device (para. 10, lines 1-5 of Hymel) a DVD drive (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel), CD drive (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), audio tape drive (audio tape drive is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), video cassette device (digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), removable media device (the compact discs used in compact disc devices are well-known to be removable media devices) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), embedded (para. 10, lines 22-26 of Hymel) audio recorder (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), embedded (para. 10, lines 22-26 of Hymel) video recorder (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), non-volatile storage device (compact disc devices and digital video disc devices are well-known to be non-volatile storage media devices) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-21 of Hymel), cellular telephone (para. 10, lines 14-15 of Hymel), hardware for performing audio capture (as is well-known in the art, part of the function of a digital camcorder is to capture audio signals,

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along with the video) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel), and/or a disposable media writer (compact discs (CD-R's) and digital video discs (DVD±R's) are well-known to be disposable media) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-21 of Hymel).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be a DVD drive, CD drive, audio tape drive, video cassette device, removable media device, embedded audio recorder, embedded video recorder, non-volatile storage device, cellular telephone, hardware for performing audio capture, and/or a disposable media writer, as taught by Hymel. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 51-58, 63, 73 and 75.

17. Claims 40-41, 49, 59-61, 69 and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Stevens (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1).

Regarding claims 40-41 and 49: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a multimedia server, encryption hardware, and/or a radio receiver.

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Stevens discloses a user interface (figure 3(104) of Stevens) configured to allow a user to control a multimedia server (para. 53, lines 6-10 of Stevens), encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-9 of Stevens), and a radio receiver (figure 3(110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control encryption hardware and a radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 40-41 and 49.

Regarding claims 59-61, 69 and 77: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is an embedded multimedia server, audio encryption hardware, video encryption hardware, a satellite radio receiver and/or a wireless device.

Stevens discloses controlling as an output device an embedded multimedia server (para. 53, lines 6-10 of Stevens), audio encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-4 and para. 57, lines 3-4 of Stevens), video encryption hardware (para. 54, lines 1-4 of Stevens), a satellite radio receiver (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens), and/or a wireless device (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens). As is well-known in the art, a satellite radio receiver is a type of wireless device.

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be an embedded multimedia server, audio encryption hardware, video encryption hardware, and/or a satellite radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 59-61, 69 and 77.

18. Claims 46, 64, 66-68 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Stevens (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1), and McCarthy (US Patent 6,296,693 B1).

Regarding claim 46: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a two-way radio.

Stevens discloses a user interface (figure 3(104) of Stevens) configured to allow a user to control a radio receiver (figure 3(110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to

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allow a user to control a radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with Steele in view of Sugiyama.

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens does not disclose expressly that said radio is specifically a two-way radio.

McCarthy discloses using a two-way (CB) radio (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens is combinable with McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data communication hardware. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide for user control of a radio, as taught by Stevens, wherein said radio is specifically a two-way radio, as taught by McCarthy. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with means of personal communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine McCarthy with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens to obtain the invention as specified in claim 46.

Regarding claims 64, 66-68 and 71: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a two-way radio, a radio receiver for receiving AM signals, a radio receiver for receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals, and/or an emergency alert monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts.

Stevens discloses controlling as an output device a radio receiver (para. 36, lines 1-6 of Stevens).

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Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the second output device be a radio receiver, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with Steele in view of Sugiyama.

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens does not disclose expressly that said radio receiver is a two-way radio, a radio receiver for receiving AM signals, a radio receiver for receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals, and/or an emergency alert monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts.

McCarthy discloses output devices including a two-way (CB) radio (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy), a radio receiver for receiving AM signals (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 20-21 of McCarthy), a radio receiver for receiving FM signals (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 20-21 of McCarthy), a radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy), and/or an emergency alert monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 18-20 of McCarthy).

Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens is combinable with McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data communication hardware. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide for user control of a

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radio, as taught by Stevens, wherein said radio is specifically a two-way radio, a radio receiver for receiving AM signals, a radio receiver for receiving FM signals, a radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals, and/or an emergency alert monitor for receiving emergency broadcast system alerts, as taught by McCarthy. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with means of personal communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine McCarthy with Steele in view of Sugiyama and Stevens to obtain the invention as specified in claims 64, 66-68 and 71.

19. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Wedekind (US Patent 5,115,967).

Regarding claim 48: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said user interface is configured to allow a user to control a climate sensor.

Wedekind discloses computer control (column 4, lines 53-58 of Wedekind) of a climate sensor (column 5, lines 3-9 of Wedekind).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Wedekind because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure said user interface to allow a user to control a climate sensor, as taught by Wedekind. The motivation for doing so would have been to control the overall climate of the room or building in which the printer system user is located. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine

Wedekind with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 48.

20. Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Rowe (US Patent Application Publication 2001/0003846 A1).

Regarding claim 70: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a weather alert receiver.

Rowe discloses controlling as an output device a weather alert receiver (para. 62, lines 3-6 of Rowe).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Rowe because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a weather alert receiver as an output device, as taught by Rowe. The suggestion for doing so would have been that weather alert data is simply another form of useful multimedia data that a user may wish to obtain. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rowe with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 70.

21. Claim 72 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steele (US Patent 5,884,056) in view of Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Abgrall (US Patent 6,373,498 B1).

Regarding claim 72: Steele in view of Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the second output device is a weather alert receiver.

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Abgrall discloses controlling as an output device hardware for performing VGA screen captures (column 12, lines 6-8 of Abgrall).

Steele in view of Sugiyama is combinable with Abgrall because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use hardware to perform VGA screen captures, as taught by Abgrall. The suggestion for doing so would have been that a VGA screen capture is simply another form of useful multi-media data that a user may wish to obtain. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Abgrall with Steele in view of Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 72.

Conclusion

22. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Wessler et al, US Patent 4,133,007, 02 January 1979.
- b. Burns et al, US Patent 4,205,780, 03 June 1980.
- c. Taubman et al, US Patent 6,297,851, 02 October 2001.
- d. Aratani et al, US Patent Application Publication 2002/0060748, 23 May 2002.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Thompson whose telephone number is 571-272-7441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be

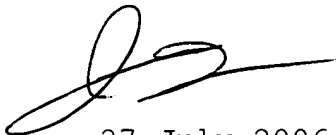
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reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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